## AUSTIN CORBIN'S GAME PARK.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ACRES IN THE MOUNTAINS

Eth, and Door, and Wild Boars Germany, Roam Through the Valleys with All Their Native Fromdom-It's a Preserve for Propagation. Not for Slanghter by Hunters.

NEWPORT, N. H., Nov. 14.-The work of imoving and stocking Austin Corbin's game park of 22,000 acres up among the lbue mountains progresses rapidly. It is expected that will be fully stocked by next spring. There are at present roaming through the park about 250 head of animals, compris-

by the way, is to be a feature of the park. An isnovation has been introduced in its construction. During his last visit to London Mr. Corbin purchased 21,000 young hawthorn trees, which have been planted on the border of the park. When they have properly rooted and grown they will be utilized as the permanent posts of the fence, thus giving a stability which could not be obtained by artificial means.

Two miss south of the forest is the farm where Mr. Corbin was born. It comprises 1,000 acres, in a good state of cultivation. The old house still stands and is occupied by Mr. Corbin's son-in-law, George S. Edgell. The new mansion, where the millionaire spends much of his time is very handsome. The style of architecture is Elizabethan, with the New Hampshire innovation. The New Hampshire innovation for the main building, a device which is of value on account of the severe snow storms which make travelling between house and barnyard impossible. The mansion is kept open the year round and is always in readiness for the owner and his guests. He is very popular with the country people, and the residents for twenty-live miles around have all been to see his mansion and menagerie. They

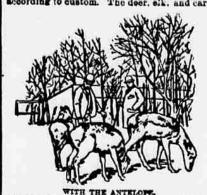


tail deer, red deer, caribou, antelope, and wild boars from the Black Forest in Germany, the only animals of that species in America. Contracts have been made with famous trappers between 250 and 300 more animals of different



are not frightened by the presence of the wild animals. None of the animals has escaped, and it is not likely that any will.

Mr. Corbin is confident that his park will be a success; that the animals will thrive and increase. There are already many bables in all the herds. The animals are just as wild as if they roamed the plains of the West. They are thrown entirely upon their own recourses and compelled to find their own food. If the winter be sovere, however, food will be carted into the forest. The animals conduct themselves according to custom. The deer, sik, and carl-



THE BIG CHIEF OF THE ANTELOPE.

Species. The first consignment under these contracts a herd of elk, is expected to arrive within two weeks. The remainder will follow at irregular intervals.

Mr. Corbin first conceived the idea of establishing a park or forest for the propagation of large game about two years ago, his atten-



been drawn to the threatened extinction of the buffalo, and afterward to the indiscriminate slaughter of nearly all large game in the far West. Having a natural liking



for animals, he thought he would do what he country. So he purchased from 500 different owners the 22,000 acres in the blue mountains of his native State, near the spot where he was born, and where he had spent his

for combat until they grow hard, and he tests
them before joining the herd, with a view to
another reign of tyranny. He selects a tree
with a thick, soft bark, and butts his horns
savagely at it. One of the builts in the park,
who was rather anxious to be fully horned,
tried his too soon and blunted their ends, so
that they look as if they had been sawed off.

The moose are different, as they mate and
travel in rather small groups, and are more
easily tamed. The clk are very courageous,
and it is almost impossible to domesticate them. They will attack anything that gots in their way, man
or beast. They strike with their front feet
and then endeavor to crush the object
of their anger with the weight of their body
thrown forward. Previous to the removal of
the first herd of elk from Babylon. L. I., where
Mr. Corbin also has a large place, the man
who was looking after the animals there was
one day attacked by a buck and chased over
the nearest fence. When Miss Annie Corbin,
on her next visit to the farm, heard the story
she said to him: "Pat, I understand the deer
chased you up a tree." "It's a lio. Miss Annie,"
he said: "I didn't have toine to get up a tree."

The work of securing the collection has devolved upon Mr. T. H. Ryan, and has kept him
travelling a good deal throughout Canada and
the West. The ligst lot of animals purchased
were transferred from Babylon to the New
Hampshire park about a year ago. There still
remains at Babylon a herd of twenty-one magnificent elk. Their transfer has been delayed
because the three little ones recently born
were not strong enough to stand the journey,



boyhood. The pugchase was attended to by Mr. Corbin's private secretary. Everett R. Beynolds, and occupied considerable time. mammoth forest includes two moun borders are meadow and farm land under culn, but the larger part of the tract is wild and jungle-like. In the depths of the forest are two large lakes, and slivery streams wind through the valley for 100 miles. The streams through the valley for 100 miles. The streams have been stocked with trout. A strong wire fence, ten feet high, is to enclose the park. About half of it is already up. When completed there will be forty-five miles of fence, which will have cost \$75,000. The keepers cettages, a dozen in number, are now building on the outskirts of the cark at a distance of about four miles anart. They are in the picturescue style of the Swiss chalet, and will some be occupied by the keapers and their families, whose duty it will be to Leep out marandors and peachers. These keepers will patrol the forcat's border regularly. There will be a head gamekeeper, who will ride around the forcat at irregular intervals to see that the keepers perform their duties. At present there are only a few keepers on duty, as the animals are in a much make the seepers who will be next coring.

Cot notes as an area.

The berd will be added to the general collection within a short time.

What future disposition Mr. Corbin will make of the animals he doesn't yet know. All that he is thinking of now is to propagate them. They are not to be shot by hunting parties, but to live, as far as possible, in their natural state. Mr. Corbin has already invested about \$100,000 in animals, and by the time the nark is completed he will have expended \$350,000, not including the amount paid for the land.

Oysters With Palse Tooth.

Oysters With Palse Teeth.

From the Winington Messenger.

Mr. William H. Dexter, an oysterman, exhibited at the Messenger office yesterday quite a curiosity which he took from New liver, near Cedar Point, in Onslow county. It was two oysters fastened together at right-sangles, with a set of false teeth adhering to them at the intersection of the shells. The upper roof of the teeth was next to the shell, while the teeth were pointed autward.

The teeth and gams were in a perfect state of preservation, authorse it is consectured that they must have been in the bottom of the river for many years. We are told by oystermen that the cysters to which they were attached are of about three years growth, and a dentist tells us that the each are of a style made about thirty years ago, sithough a few of the same style are 7st made by some dentists.

IN THE JUNGLES OF SUMATRA.

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TAKING ALASKA'S CENSUS. MA. PETROPP'S TRIBULATIONS WHILE

ENGAGED IN THE WORK.

Spent on the Yukon Munti

Men Willing to Help Mim-Consun School-ules Go Astray, and Others Are Impro-vised-Thousands of Miles Travelled. Mr. Ivan Petroff has just taken the consus of Alaska, under exceptional difficulties. It is doubtful if any collector of census statistics ever endured so many tribulations as this gentleman, who is well known for the infor-mation about Alaska he gathered for the census ten years ago. Petroff has just returned from our Northwestern Territory, and he tells an interesting story about his work there. He travelled fully 12,000 miles, and his assistants must have covered a distance four or five times greater, all of which aggregates a great

found in the Territory.

Mr. Petroff began his work early in February last. He divided the great Territory into eight districts, for each of which it was necessary that he procure special agents familiar with the languages and the country to gather the desired facts. His investigations covered the following subjects: First, the white or civilized population; second, native peoples; third, churches; fourth, schools; fifth, canneries and fishing; sixth, trade and commerce; seventh, gold and silver mining; eighth, coal mining. The enumeration is now supposed to be completed, but only part of the returns have been received, and from several interior districts the schedules will not come to hand

many miles travelled for every human being

until next spring.

The Eskimo who live along the northern edge of the Territory are not included in this inquiry. Mr. Petroff's agents carried on their work no farther north than Norton Bay. Fully a third of the Territory, therefore, has not been visited, but we know now about as much of this great desolate region as Petroff's agents could have told us if they had spent the sum-mer there. The largest rivers in that region have been quite explored, and we know that does not number, all told, more than a thou-

sand souls.

After Mr. Petroff had engaged his agents to work in the big district of southeastern Alaska, where most of the settlements and white enterprises are grouped, he took passage on the little steamer Arctic, for Behring Sea, to engage his census agents along that coast. He landed at Nushegak, in the south-western corner of the prolongation of Alaska, just north of the Aleutian chain. His purpose was to ascend the Nushegak River about 250 miles, to a point where he could effect an easy portage to the Kuskokvim River, whence he expected to make an overland journey to the middle Yukon. This difficult trip was necestained there for the census. He made his way in two skin canoes 200 miles up the Nushegak, when that fashionable disease known as la grippe seized upon some of his native cance men, and the entire crowd refused to go any further. The natives along the river would not come to his assistance, and so he had to retrace his steps to the sea, without having en-

His next attempt was to reach the Kus-

kokvim River along the coast, and luckily for him the United States steamer Albatross came along just then and took his canoes and natives to the mouth of the river. He had not left the steamer, however, before three of his native assistants fellfill again, this time with pneumonia, and when he landed the patients were wholly unable to help themselves. Much against the inclinations of the Albatross's Capain, the party were landed on the open beach. where there was not the slightest indication of settlement anywhere. There they camped down, surrounded by their baggage and canoes the only shelter being the tents with which Mr Petroff covered his helpless natives. They soon found some natives who lived in a far distant village, and were off hunting white grampus. They had no house or tent, but slept under the shelter of drift logs, which they piled together. A day or two after, this party of hunters re-A day or two after, this party of hunters returned to help Petroff up the Kuskokvim River to a point where traders and Moravian missionaries were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the annual supply steamer. Fetroff hired extra canoes and men, and succeeded in seven days in ascending the river 200 miles. He was greatly delayed by the fact that his native assistants had not the slightest notion of any obligation to their employer, and were constantly going off to stend to their own business such as hunting or fishing.

At Shevenagamute the census collector met Mr. Kilbuck, a Moravian missionary, whom he promptly mustered into service. He administered to him the cath of office, gave him his census schedules, and Kilbuck was ready for business. Petroff here left his sick natives, who afterward got well and returned to the coast. He was not able to obtain any supplies for his onward journey. Nearly everwhere in Alaska the Alaska Commercial Company had

for his onward journey. Nearly everywhere in Alaska the Alaska Commercial Company had permitted its supplies to become entirely exhausted, and instead of obtaining any rovisions the traders implored Petroff to give them what luxuries he could spare, which meant that they wanted his tea and surar. Burdened with his big pockages of consus schedules, and unable to that in monetal two native as and unable to that in the consus and the could shall be provided with the probability of the monetal two native as and unable to the interest of the monetal two states of the his personal baggage. With a little graham flour and some ammunition for his shot gun mission of Bethel, which he reached in two days. There, with the assistance of two additional men whom he hired to help carry his sences and baggage, he made his way across the country to the great Tukon. In this land march he lived on toiled fish and flapjacks of graham flour. At the point where he reached the Yukon, the second greatest river in America, it was so broad that he could barely see the further shore.

This journey hed taken about seven weeks, and we may imagine Mr. Petroff's disappointment which he had to the short of the property of the strength of the further shore.

This journey hed taken about seven weeks, and we may imagine Mr. Petroff's disappointment which he had to the property of the his short of the Yukon district had gone down the river to fit. Michael. Chapman whom he he had gone to meet the steamer. There was no telling when he would return, and so Petroff dedided that he would go on 150 miles further up the river to the Homan Catholia mission at Kozyrevsky, to hunt up somebody to take the census in that region. During this little jaunt he had the first line weather he had yet met in his ravell.

He found the Mission of the Holy Cross conducted by Jeault Fathers and three Sisters, who were accorded to think that it would be wrong for them to engage in secular employment and that the interests of their mission would suffer if they went there w

DIVORCE WHILE YOU WAXT.

Cases in un Omaha Court. From the Omeha World-Herald.

There was a whole houseful of women and any number of anxious-looking men in Judge Wakeley's court room yesterday afternoon. Old women, young women, colored women, and bleached blond women, all were there; and there was likewise a good-sized crew of lawyers, the pockets of every one of which latter were bulking with declarations of the villainty of humanity. It was divorte day.

While the attorneys harangued the women talked. They exchanged semi-audible histories of their domestic troubles and told how the discussions grew too warm.

"This talk must stop!" called Judge Wakeley, sternly. "This is no whispering gailery. Go on, Mr. Switzler, with your moilon." Mr. Switzler went on, and then the stories began.

Julia Jackson was called to answer first, but she did not, and Spencer is a colored man, and was married in Atchison in 1882. In 1888 Julia went with another colored man, and was married in Atchison in 1882. In 1888 Julia went with another colored man to Kansas City, and he has heard nothing of her since. Hamilton Evans, another colored man, toid the tale of Julia's inhielity and Jackson's good behavior as an old frieud of the family, "Take your writ," said the Judge. Time, four minutes.

The next case was that of Lottie Kinney against william L. Kinney. Mrs. Kinney came forward with her witness, a young woman with a baby in her arms. The two were married in Council Bluffs in 1887. Kinney formed a habit of coming home full of liquids and building bruises on her person because her mother moved in on the floor above them. He said he would not live under the same roof with his mother-in-law. William likewise choked her and broke furniture with her. He then deserted her, but came back at intervals to beat her. Ross Hall, a sister of Mrs. Kinney, told a story of the same kind. Kinney, a joremax. He was married in Chicago in 1869. He always made from 44 to 47 a day, but this was not enough to eat sit five her, and she didn't give him enough to eat sit five her, and she didn't give him enough to eat sit her, and sh

Thomsen hoped as she grew older she waget over this, but she has not. An agree was signed whereby he transferred all his

of a projuse appetite. She likewise clubbed him. Possessed of a great patience. Mr. Thomson hoped as she grew older she would get over this, but she has not. An agreement was signed whereby he transferred all his personal property, farm implements, and the like to her in lieu of alimony. Mr. Thomsen was allowed his carpenter tools and \$25 as his share of the wrock. Mrs. Thomsen agreeing to keep the children. This was a twitting. Ran, It was a case of "Betsey and I are Out." and when Thomsen went to kiss his children good by she called upon them to spit upon him. The attorney, in questioning the younger witness, asked if the woman was a good wife, and was interupted by the Judge:

"That is something the witness may not be an expert in—the management of a wife. Leave that to the Court."

The question rose as to whether the agreement did not separate the two, and when Thomsen came back to settle up matters in ally did he not become a trespasser?

"Why not leave them there?" the Judge inquired of space. And he declined to give the divore immediately, but will call it again. Lucinds Freeman against george A. Freeman with he next case. Mr. Freeman did not sense he has contributed nothing to her support. Mr. Freeman's sister, Mrs. Parker, corroborated the tale, and so did a second young woman who acted as witness. Mrs. Freeman sch the outport. Mr. Freeman's sister, Mrs. Parker, corroborated the tale, and so did a second young woman who acted as witness. Mrs. Freeman sch hooving way to help out a friend, Mrs. Hattis Henderson, Orville A. Henderson did not care to defend his case. Mrs. Henderson did not care to defend his case. Mrs. Henderson did not care to defend his case. Mrs. Henderson did not care to defend his case. Mrs. Henderson did not care to defend his case. Mrs. Henderson did not care to defend his case. Mrs. Henderson did not care to defend his case. Mrs. Henderson brought by husband had left her to live with another woman. Her divorce came to her in seven manual management of the house of his manual manual

A Woman Dwelling in a Cave. From the Denver Republican.

SALT LARK, Nov. 10.—Mary Samons, aged 40 years, was unearthed to-day by the Sheriff and police from a rock cave on the summit of Ensign Peak, a desolate creat north of the city and rarely visited. She was clothed in rags and had typhold fever. The woman is either a monered crazy woman or else a fence, as some \$500 worth of all sorts of clothing, valuable and invaluable, were found in the cave. She said she moved up there because there was no water in Sait Lake. The police have the plunder and the woman is in the hospital first Samons is said to have been the wife once of a well-to-do Uhicago man. She had nothing to eat since Friday, beyond crackers and whisker.

cetth of office and entered at One was able to dive. A consum taker for the Taken district had at laserbeen secured.

In the second of the consumers of the size of the consumers of the consumers of the second of the consumers o

mained adject of the control of the second source which applied the second of the stand and as the current what up again, but I didn't really realize that it was I they meant, and I couldn't stop critic anyway, so there I as. But the appliance real-sured me, and this assurance that the people didn't feel unkindly towart me, tent I and it displeased them, gave me courage and confidence, until I limitly forgot unyself and my fears entirely in my part.

I am so, happy and proud and grateful for the notices the critica gave re-time extury think it was so very kind of them all, and I read them over and over every day to give me hope and inspiration to to an working now until I do become ome time, a long long time from now, a realing genet actices. I want to do something that I can be aroud of impelf for; but oh, I want more to do something that will make myboy proud of his mother.

What did you do all day Monday, queried the lascent?

I gargied my throat with some dreading acid that was my ruin, and wanted—waited for my execution. I think when I bade my mother good-by and started for the thears I knew just how prisoners feel when they sart for the gallows. I caught a fearth cold at the last rehearsal in the damp thearre and was e boarse I could scarcely speak as I was persistent in the use of the acid, and only discovered when too late to halp it that the medicine and stalled the whole inside of my mouth in my attempt by get rid of it, but none of the stain. I didn't wonder the critics said I had a large mouth, it is large anyway, but pained so black inside I think it must have looked like the Dragon's cave in 'Siegrired. Then, for a long time new I have been tormented by annonymous letters, written always with a type-writer, threatening me with all sorts of dread ful things if went on the stage, and vaveing to hinder my success in every way, even to disfiguring me if persisted in it. And these threats were carried out. To, in so, lar as endeavoring to prejude any seemed along, long day, foreverthing was doned in th

where Mrs. Carter lives, with its desiry teaset, its marble Loves over the mantel, glowing fire, and unmistakable womanly atmosphere and arrangement is just now decorated with play bills and posters of all varieties, bearing the title and oast of "The Ugly Ducking. They flutter on the screen, drape the window, decorate the doorway, and seem to be the delight and pride of the woman whose name they bear. And the woman herself, in a soft yellow gown lined with white fur, with deep gold oulfs, girdle, and collar, over which fall in long Marguerite braids, the troublezome masses of real golden hair which are her greatest beauty, takes of her purposes and prospects in a voice which is full of gladness one minute and full of tears the next. She is a slender woman, with a beautiful figure a pleasing face, a fascinating personality, with a little habit, which is very pathetic, of smiling bravely with quivering lips and tear-filled eyes as she speaks of her little boy Dudley. Her mother is with her here, and will accompany her on all her tours.

The chief point of distinction in the hand some gowns hirs. Carter wears in the play is their great variety and her habit of changing them frequently instead of wearing the same dress every night in the same act. The mauve ball gown, with its jewelled embrideries worn on the first night of the play, was replaced on Friday evening with a wonderful dress of white erspe de chine, gleaming with gold embroidery and bordered with a double row of ostrich tips—not the conventional feather bands, but the full soit tips falling one over the other about the skirt, while two long plumes from the edge of the low cut bodice and bunches of tips finish the shoulders. There is a pink gown, wrought with geaming threads, ruched with real of butterlies in irritessent metallic colors. fluttering from one shoulder across the bodics and down the skirt on the opposite side.

KUDELLA OR KOPALLA The Mystery Which Pursled the Polygiot

Court of Cyprus. The courts of Cyprus are afflicted by a linguistic chaos, compared with which the poly-glot proceedings of New York police courts are simplicity itself. A Christian and a Turk resently appeared before a criminal court to settice was an Englishman, one associate a Christian, the other a Mussulman, the secre-tary an Anglicized Frenchman. The intertary an Anglicized Frenchman. The interpreter was an Armenian. The Christian complainant accused the Turkish prisoner of having stolen his goat or kudella, as the Cyprians say. In laying the complaint before the Court the Armenian interpreter confuse. Kudella with Kopella, and thus cave the bleat that the case concerned the abduction of a young girl.

"I have had her for three years, and got her originally from Hadshi Dimitri," explained the complainant.

The presiding Justice at once put in English the vital question of most Cyprian disputes:

"Was any effort made to change the religion of the victim?" asked the Christian, in astonishment. "Kudellas have no religion."

The question however, got lost on its way to the Justice through the interpreter, and the case went on.

The prisoner's lawyer, a Frenchman, in-

case went ou.

The prisoner's lawyer, a Frenchman, inquired of a witness:
"In whose possession was she originally?"
The Armenian interpreter translated:
"Who were her parents?"
Witness—Judging by her physiognomy I should say she came from the place of Hadshi Dimitri.

anould say and came from the place of Hadell Dimitri.

Interpreter—Her father is Hadell Dimitri.

Presiding Justice—Let the young creature be brought into the court room, and I will judge for myself.

The Turkish prisoner objected that the "young creature" could not climb the steps of the Court House. The presiding Just correbused this apparent subterfuge and sect out two court officers to carry her up the steps. If necessary, In a few minutes there was a clater of small hoofs in the certifor, and the doors opened to admit a little-black and white goat, which at once unravelled the all but inextries—bie mystery of Eudella and topella.